

(Mr. WARNOCK) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) were added as cosponsors of S. 597, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to repeal the Government pension offset and windfall elimination provisions.

S. 610

At the request of Ms. SINEMA, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 610, a bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act to modify the frequency of board of directors meetings, and for other purposes.

S. 613

At the request of Mr. TUBERVILLE, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 613, a bill to provide that for purposes of determining compliance with title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 in athletics, sex shall be recognized based solely on a person's reproductive biology and genetics at birth.

S. 651

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 651, a bill to establish the Office of the Special Inspector General for Ukraine Assistance, and for other purposes.

S. 686

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 686, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to review and prohibit certain transactions between persons in the United States and foreign adversaries, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 72

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 72, a resolution recognizing Russian actions in Ukraine as a genocide.

S. RES. 74

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 74, a resolution condemning the Government of Iran's state-sponsored persecution of the Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants on Human Rights.

S. RES. 91

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 91, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the value of a tax agreement with Taiwan.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr.

HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. WARREN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KING, Mr. PADILLA, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CARPER, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 707. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to allow for the retirement of certain animals used in Federal research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise with my colleague from Michigan, Senator PETERS, to introduce the Animal Freedom from Testing, Experiments, and Research Act, known as the AFTER Act, to promote the adoption or retirement of animals used for research by Federal Agencies.

In fiscal year 2021, the Federal Government experimented on approximately 45,000 regulated animals for research purposes. These experiments occurred across 14 different Federal Agencies. The animals used were mainly cats, dogs, monkeys, and rabbits. Tracking these animals following experimentation is challenging. In many instances, sadly, animals no longer needed for research are killed since many Agencies lack formal retirement or adoption policies. Recent peer-reviewed studies indicate that research animals that are adopted, however, often thrive in their new environments.

In 2013, led by Senators Harkin, Alexander, CANTWELL and myself, the Senate passed the CHIMP Act, which allowed for the retirement of hundreds of primates that were formerly used in National Institute of Health, NIH, experiments. In addition, the Department of Defense DOD, Veterans Affairs, VA, Federal Drug Administration, and NIH recently enacted successful animal retirement policies. While I am encouraged by the Senate's past work on primates and the recent policies developed by a few Federal Agencies, there are many other Federal Agencies, including the Agriculture Department, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Environmental Protection Agency, that lack formal policies for animals used in experiments.

The AFTER Act would build on successful policies at DOD, VA, and NIH by directing all Federal Agencies to promulgate regulations that would facilitate the retirement of laboratory animals. The bill would provide flexibility for each Agency to devise its own policy, with the goal of ensuring that such animals, whenever possible, are retired and not killed. Additionally, the AFTER Act would require that animals be evaluated by a licensed veterinarian and pronounced both mentally and physically healthy before leaving an Agency. This will help ensure a smooth transition to a new environment.

Our legislation would also encourage Federal Agencies to work with non-profit organizations to help place re-

tired animals in sanctuaries and shelters across the country, not just those closest to the research facility. This would allow State like Maine, which does not have Federal research labs that use animals, to play a role in retiring these animals and providing homes for them.

Mr. President, animals that are suitable for adoption or retirement should not be killed by our Federal Government. The AFTER Act would provide the necessary direction Federal Agencies need in order to move forward with developing retirement policies. I urge all of my colleagues to join in support of this important bipartisan legislation, the Animal Freedom from Testing, Experiments, and Research Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 96—CELEBRATING THE EXTRAORDINARY ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND VITAL ROLE OF WOMEN BUSINESS OWNERS IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. HICKENLOOPER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 96

Whereas there are over 13,000,000 women-owned businesses in the United States;

Whereas women-owned businesses—

(1) employ more than 10,900,000 people in the United States;

(2) generate nearly \$1,900,000,000,000 in revenue annually;

(3) have grown at nearly twice the national average; and

(4) have grown from 4.6 percent to 42 percent of all businesses in the United States between 1972 and 2019; and

Whereas women entrepreneurs founded nearly 40 percent of new businesses in 2021: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the vital role of women-owned businesses to the economy of the United States;

(2) commends the exceptional entrepreneurial spirit of women business owners in the United States; and

(3) celebrates women entrepreneurs in the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 97—EXPRESSING CONCERN ABOUT ECONOMIC AND SECURITY CONDITIONS IN MEXICO AND REAFFIRMING THE INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES IN MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL RELATIONS WITH MEXICO BASED ON SHARED INTERESTS ON SECURITY, ECONOMIC PROSPERITY, AND DEMOCRATIC VALUES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations: